"LO WHAT IS RIGHT. LET THE CONGEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 1.

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ADVERTISING.

Baetry.

TO-MORROW.

Was says "To-morrow still is mine" As if his eye could peer Through the thick mists of future time. And trace out life's career: To-morrowl stranger, it may be A phantom never grasped by thee.

How canst thon tell to-morrow's sun Shall shine around thy path? Thy mortal work may then be done, And thou mayet sleep in death. Oh! say not then, "To morrow's mine". The present hour alone is thins.

Hast thou not seen the eager child The butterfly pursue? He almost grasped it—as he smiled, It vanished from his view.

And ohi has not to morrow seemed, To some, as near-yet never beamed?

Where is to-merrow? hidden deep From human car or eye; And, who shall smile, or who shall weep, No mortal may descry. And he that lives upon to-morrow,

But should to-morrow never rise, What other scenes would meet thee! Were earth to vanish from thine eyes, Would heaven's bright splendors greet

Shall often drink the cup of sorrow.

en it matters not to thee, id "to-morrow" never be.

THE past quarter of a century, disintercrets of generations so long gone by that the very names of many of the nations xistence must have disappeared centurits before the discoveries of Columbus. The hardy Northmen who visited the Atlantic coasts as early us the fourth or fifth centuries, found them occupied by hostile races in such numbers as to repel every attempt to penetrate the interior; the Northmen who made the first authenticated discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, in spite of the fact that Columbus must still have been preceded by others, whose accounts of the atrange lands they seen, in the absence of corroboration, were received as fables by their country-Had there been in those days ence of another continent. It would

lates, and of countries farther south, were inhabited by a numerous people, wearing comfortable clothing, and being somewhat advanced in the arts. Some of America, have left behind them vast ruins, a few days covered from the dirt. proving that the cities which they founded the archaeologist Squires, scattered over will compare with it, either for inside or the Middle and Northern States, must outside walls.

now fading from the earth.

cords have been discovered, they were in ments on a shingle and let it dry. We may happen to be, while they practice without sosp, cold with soap, hot with an alphabet so unlike anything before have been told that green must not be their own peculiar rites only in their secret without sosp. You will find the first has hardly known (the tablets of Copana and Palen mixed with lime. The lime desiroys the meetings. que, for instance) as to defy all research. color, and the color has an effect on the They are thorough Democrats in their little more, and the third a great deal Traces there are of customs similar to whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. social habits and domestic government. more. But hold your hand over a cup of those of the Asiatics-traces of an iden- When walls have been hadly smoked and The relations between the chiefs and the hot water for a minute or two, and then tity of language, but all too vague and you wish to have them a clean white, it is people are of a very republican character. by merely rubbing with your finger, you uncertain, as yet, to have a theory upon. well to squeeze indigo plentifully through Their chief Emir would not deem it a deg.

It seems as though, at some far gone pe a bag into the water you use, before it is radation to admit the meanest peasant to After a vapor bath, you may peel your ried of the world's history, Almighty Pro- stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger his table. Hence their latercourse is whole self clean in this way. vidence, as a punishment for its sins, had quantity than five gallous be wanted, the marked by those traits of rustic simplicity mean is, that by simply washing or spong blotted at once from existence an entire same proportion should be observed "
world, whose very monuments mock the We confidently recommend the use of world, whose very monuments mock the We confidently recommend the use of all ages. The Druse gov times is there, your skin, proud and vainglorious spirit which led to the foregoing highly commended white fore, a species of aristocratic federal retheir erection. But there will doubtless wash, in almost all cases where paint is public. One of the chiefs enjoys nominal very hot water—if a little spirit be added arise persons competent to the task, who, now used, feeling assured that it will an supremacy, and has the privilege of assess. it will be more effectual and then rub as from their knowledge of dialects and hie-swer as good a purpose as paint, if not ing the tribute paid to the Turks on the though you were rubbing the towal into roglyphic writing, may yet succeed in better; and that too not only at a far different chiefs of districts in proportion your skin with your fingers. The black clearing up this most wonderful and im- chesper rate, but with the additional ad- to their wealth. pressive of modern mysteries,-Exchange, vantage of being almost entirely composed

kind, great states are compelled to consider the military spirit and martial habits of their people, as one of the main objects of their policy. Frequent hostilities seem almost the necessary condition paint, we urge upon all concerned, the im-of greatness; and, without being great, portance of at once giving this whitewash they cannot remain safe. Smaller states, a thorough trial on the walls of houses, exempted from this necessity, devoted inside as well as out, on barns, sueds themselves to the arts of peace, to the and other outhouses, or fences, gates, and, cultivation of literature, and the improve- in short, wherever paint is now used, exment of reason. They became places of cept on farniture, sash, &c. refuge for free and fearless discussion; they were the impartial spectators and judges of the various contests of ambition, which, from time to time, disturbed the quiet of the world. If wars of ag-grandizement were undertaken, their au-thors were arraigned in the sight of Eu-rope. If acts of internal tyranny were perpetrated, they resounded, from a thou-sand presses, throughout all civilized countries.

Princes, on whose will there were no legal checks, thus found a moral restraint which the most powerful of them could not brave with absolute impunity. No elevation of power, no depravity however consummate, no innocence however spot- and that they were not the aggressors in less, can render man wholly independent of the praise or blame of his fellows. These feeble states, these monuments of the Sultan, the Maronites espoused the the justice of Europe, the asylum of peace, of industry, and of literature, the

ples which were their sole guardians and first time in their history, became a religious war. It has been renewed at interpretation, which has been the affect on wilson, which has been the affect of the surface of th They are destroyed, and gone for ever!

One asylum of free discussion is still inviolate. There is still one spot in Europe who once figured so conspicuously in the where man can freely exercise his reason on the most important concerns of society; has developed many strange facts with regard to ancient America. It would be strange, after all, if instead of having most powerful tyrants. The press of "no past," "no antiquity," as has been al. leged by her detractors, the continent dis- the free constitution of our forefathers; it covered by Columbus should prove to be is guarded by the hearts and arms of the older of the two. Throughout its Englishmen; and I trust I may venture entire length and breadth, truces have to say, that, if it be to fall, it will fall been discovered of a race, or rather a only under the rains of the British emworld of people, who performed their part pire. It is an awful consideration, gentlethe great life drama at so early an men!—every other monument of Earospech that nearly every vestige of their
special liberty has perished. That ancient
fabric, which has been gradually reared by the wisdom and virtue of our fathers, still stands; -it stands, thanks be to heaven! solid and entire-but-it stands alone, and it stands amid ruins!-Mack-

BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.

[The following very excellent and in has always received that honor, and who structive remarks are copied from the Descret News:

Many have heard of the brilliant stucad visited, and the wonders they had co whitewash on the east end of the Presi- de Drenx, who was supposed to have setdent's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for it; it is gleaned from Fakhreddin, the able chief of these starthe National Intelligencer, with some ad- dy mountaineers, taking advantage of this

have been interesting in a historical lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it himself as allied by descent to the power-point of view, as it would have de-during the process to keep in the steam. ful honse of Lorraine. The Norman orireloped the existence, and perhaps Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or gin of the Druses was instantly received have preserved the records of a number strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, throughout Europe as an established of nations of which the last vestiges are previously well dissolved in warm water; fact. It is even introduced into the graphow fading from the earth.

three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a ic description of this interesting people Whatever may have been the origin of thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half given in Bishop Heber's poem of "Palesour Aberigines, it is certain that large a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, time:"portions of what are now the United and a pound of clean glue, which has been Flerce, hardy, proud, in conscious previously dissolved by sonking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to them, as those of Mexico and Central the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand

"It should be put on right hot; for this were not unworthy of being ranked with purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a the proudest of older time. Throughout portable furnace. It is said that about a horthern country numerous traces of pint of this mixture will cover a square they were a remnant of the widespread a ranished people have been from time yard upon the outside of a house if prop-to time discovered, but fainter and erly applied. Brushes more or less small ess absolutely defined than those of the may be used according to the neatness of Aztecs showing conclusively the great the job required. It answers as well as oil antiquity of the Northerners. The mound paint for wood, brick or stone, and is them and the other Ismaelian sects is the said: builders, indications of whose industry cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many authority they attribute to their prophet, and engineering skill have been found by years. There is nothing of the kind that Al Hakem, for, though they believe in the

trely from the scene of their earthly labors, that, unless we adopt the theory of
retrogression and accept the North American Indians and the Southers "Aztecs as
the last representatives of ancient American in whit make red in wh prottier. In all these cases the darkness

UNFORTUNATELY for the repose of manind, great states are compelled to conider the irrepose of their people, as one of the people, as one of their people, as one of their

WHO ARE THE DRUSES!

From the tone of the public journals in England and the debates in Parliament, as well as from the preparations for intervention in Turkey which are being made by France, Great Britain, Russia and the other Christian Powers, it is highly probable that the land of Islam will soon become the scene of a new crusade. The massacre by the Druses of the Maronite Christians is the cause of this new movement against "the sick man." But it will be found on inquiry that the Druses are as much sinned against as sinning, this war of religion. Twenty years ago, in the struggle between Mehemet Ali and side of the Turkish Emperor. The Marcaltes were ordered to levy troops

Christian inhabitants are now so full with terrors was destroyed in 1840 by the Anglo-Austrian fleet because Mehe Ali, who then swayed that country, would accede to the propositions of the Sultan and the four allied Powers. All Christendom seems now to be thirsting for the blood of the Druses and the Turks, to whom they are tributary, and would uncharitably send them all to the bottomless pit, with their sins and their

men things as newspapers, the whole ditional improvements learned by experi-world would have learned of the exist-ments:

bold,
Those stormy seats the warrior Druses bold; From Norman blood their lofty lines they trace Their liou courage proves their generous race. They, only they, while all around them knee in sulled homage to the Thracian st.cl.

Teach their pale despot's waning soon to fear. The patriot terrors of the mountain spear.

It was soon proved that the theory of their Norman origin was a fable, and that Ismaelians. They call themselves Unitarians, asserting that they alone rightly understand the doctrine of the Divine Unity. The chief difference between Great Britain. In one of his sermons he Al Hakem, for, though they believe in the Koran, they are so far from revereucing they deprive us of. Where they take one Mohammed that they never pronounce the enlightened people who have supplanted them, yet they have vanished so enterly from the second of their day than

"Coloring matter may be put in and his name without cursing his memory. commit one
that they never pronounce ship they professed into the initiated and kindness."

The necessary forms the second of their limits and the ceremonies of their limits are professed as a limit of the professed and the ceremonies of their limits are professed as a limit of the p religion are studiously enveloped in mystery. Their Helwas, or lodges, are isolated, usually built on the tops of hills, and none but the initiated are admitted to more than could the United States the them. All writers complain of the diffi- services of the British in protecting their

The most remarkable circumstances in of the shades of course is determined by and rolers are just as igns, ant on the sub-connection with these "people" is, that the quantity of coloring used. It is different they left behind them no utensils or other implements, and that, in cases where redifferent; it would be best to try experi-lished religion of the country where they

SCHOOL" PREACHERS.

Ir is time that the advocates of the language of Shakespeare, Milton and Cowper, Temple, Swift, and Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume, should rise, speak, and put an end to the nai-sance. We are much gratified to find that great master of genuine English, Mr. Spurgeon, lifting up his strong band against the harpy invasion. On his first appearance in Exeter hall, after his return from the continent, in the course of an admirable sermon, he visited it and its authors with the following thunderblast: "There is much temper here, but there is very much also of good common sense. would we had another Job, to chastise the high-sounding language of modern theologians. There are starting up in our midst men who, if they are not hereties in doctrine, are allens in speech. They are men described by the old preachers, who say, 'Mark!' and there is nothing to mark, and who shout, 'Observe!' and there is nothing to observe, except the want of everything that is worth observing. We

make the English language a slave to the German—the glorious, grand old Saxon must truckle to their heresies and conceal the depths of their falsehoods. I pray God tife time may come when some man may numask them, when all these windbugs may be rent, and all these bladders may be pricked; when, if teachers have anything to tell us, they may deliver themselves so that all may understand. If they cannot use plain language, let their tongues go to school until they have THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS bottomless pit, with their sins and their errors on their heads.

It is a curious fact in the history of the Druses, that two centuries ago they awakened the sympathies of all Christendom as warmly as they now excite its indignation and wrath. At that time the intelligence reached Western Europe that a bold and gallant race in the mountains of Syria was maintaining a desperate struggle against the overwhelming forces of the Ottoman Empire. It was known that they did not belong to the followers of Mohammed, whence it was erroneously concluded that they must be Christians. The origin of the name Druses became a subject of investigation, and afforded ample scope for conjecture. At length an ingenious etymologist suggested that they had descended from the followers of the Count de Drenx, who was sapposed to have settled in Palestine during the first Crusade. Fakhreddin, the able chief of these startly mountaineers, taking advantage of this learned it. There is something so enticthe fishes of the sea or the few's of the air knew before them, and that their ments:

"Take half a bushel of nice unslacked rope. He visited Italy, and represented me, slack it with boiling water cover it. else they are haren's that onght to be scouted from the barth."—British Stand-

A QUEER APOLOGY

THE New York T. ibane makes the following plea for Old John Brown and his "You know that mistaken Old John

Brown and his brave sons with him at Harper's Ferry, laid down their lives not to injure but to benefit the South-that they and their comrades dead, or about to be killed, were the least sectional of human beings. They sacrificed their lives in an unlawful but heroic effort to benefit those whom they had never seen."

That is equal to the apology for British aggressions on American commerce made by the Rev. F. S. F. Gardiner, of Trinity Church, Boston, during the late war with

The British, after all, save for us by their couvoys infinitely more property than ship they protect twenty. Where they commit one outrage they do many acts of

The people of Virginia could not exactly appreciate the idea how John Brown ca, we have not the slightest clue to stirred in makes a color generally esteemed culty of getting accurate information commerce by seizing ships and murdering tham,

CLEANLINESS.

Compare the dirtiness of the water in which you have washed when it is cold removed any dirt at all, the second a which recall the memory of the patriarch- ing with water you do not really clear

flakes which will come off will convince Compared with these wild warriors the you that you were not clean before, howof ingredients within our reach without Maronite Christians are a feeble, pusilantever much soap you may have used, the expenditure of money. It is said to imous race. The present deadly strife These flakes are what require moving.

> those of mere cleanliness. The skin dottars. absorbs the water, and becomes nofter and more perspirable. To wash with soap and soft water is, therefore, desirable from other points of view than that of cleanliness .- Notes on Nursing, by Flarence Nightingale.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

In a lecture recently delivered by "Grace Greenwood," at Boston, on "Heroism," she referred to an incident that took place at the burning of a steamer on one of the Western lakes:

"Among the few passengers whose courage and presence of mind rose superior to the perils and horrors of the night was a mother who succeeded in saving her two children by means of a floating settee. While they were in the water the mother saw a man swimming toward the settee, and as he was about to grasp it she cried.—" Don't take it away from my poor little children!" He made no answer, yet the appeal struck home; for, by the light of the flaming vessel, the could see that his face was convulsed by the struggle between the mighty primal and holier. It was but for a moment. He threw up his hands with a groun of renunciation, flung himself over backward,

[BY AUTHORITY] Public Acts OF THE

THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. John C BRECK-INGINGE, Vice President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENSISTEN, Speaker

CHAY. I. An Act making Appropriations to de-feny the Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal Year ending the With of June. 1909. and in Part for the Support of the Post Office De-portment for the fix at Year ending the 30th June, 1860.

June, 1860.

Be it enacted by the Sensie and House of Represen tatives of the United States of America in Congress handred and hinety six thousand and him delibers of the circuit and district of the State of New York."

The old man then went to him the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirdent of June, one thousend eight hundred and fifty.

nine.
Suc. 2. And be it further enacted. That towards the support of the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the sum of four millions of dollars, payable out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post Office Department, is hereby appropriated, and the further sum of two millions four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, sait sums to be expended in conformity with the pro-visions of the act of the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in the payment exclusively of compensation of postmasters and clerks in their offices, mail depredations and special agents, and for the transportation of the mails, for wrapping pa-per, mail bags, blanks and paper for the same, mail locks, keys, and etamps, postage stamps and stamped envelopes.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That interest

Sec. 8. And be a further enacted. That interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum, to commence aisty days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to the date of the approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to the contractors for carrying the mail, and that a sum sufficient to pay the part is hereby ampropriated out of any same be and is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropri-ated: Proceeded. That such interest shall be payable only to the contractors themselves; and the same is hereby declared to be in full of all damages by reason of fallure or delay in payment; and the same shall be receipted for payment; and he and interests shall be al-lowed on payments for the last quarter, end-ing the thirty-first of December, eighteen hun-dred and fifty nine.

But 4. And be it further emeted. That the sum

of one thousand dollars be, and the same It, hereby, appropriated, for the services of tem-porary clerks in expediting the payment of

Sec. 5. And be if further exected. That the carperintendent of the public princing be required to preduce the principal of the peat office blanks by contract, after thirty days public notice, and to award said contracts to the ladder who of fees to print said blanks at the greatest percentum deduction from the prices authorized to be paid by law for the practing of the Executive Departments; and that all laws, or parts of laws, now in force in relation to the printing of peat office or post office blanks, be, and the same are hereby repealed. and the same are hereby repealed.
APPROVED, February 15, 1860.

Char II An Act making Appropriations for the Faguent of invalid and other Pentions of the second section of this net trusted States for the Year emining the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and six y one.

Be it counted by the Senate and Henry of Representatives of the United States of America to Goog at the senate light to Climber States of America to Goog at the senate hundred and six y one.

Be it counted by the Senate and Henry of Representatives of the United States of America to Goog at the shall be deemed guilty of a same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the trensury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for this year ending the thirtieth et June, eighteen immedred and sixty one.

For invalid pensions, under various sets, four hundred and twenty-five thousand doilars.

For pensions to widows of these wise served the Best althought of the use or benefit of durent, or her child, or children

moved out of their berths, as if all appur-tenances of home had been at hand.

Washing, however, with a large quan-tity of water, has quite other effects than

dollars.
For many invalid pensions, forty three thou-sand dollars.
For many pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hun-dred and forty eight, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For privateer invalids, one thousand dollars Approvan, March 2, 1860.

CHAP. III. An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Registers to Schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond of Ornego, in the State of New York.

Best enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Trussary be, and he hereby is, authorized to insue ragin-ters to the owners of schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond, of Oswego, in the State of New York, the said vess-la having been built in Canada: Provided, The Secretary shall be satisfied that the owners of said schooners are citizens of the United States.

CHAR. V. An Act to extend the Provisions of seams, and very acci.
"An Act to enable the State of Arkansus and other States to reclaim the swamp Lands within their Limits" to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other Purposes,

Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkaness and other States to recialm the same plands within their limits," approved some in the liven trads, who seems in the liven trads, who seems in the liven trads, who seems in the liven trads, who satisfied that it is actually a satisfied to the States of Minnesota and Gregon: Proceeded. That the grant hereby made shall not include any lands which the government of the United States may have reserved, sold, or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore emacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authorities of the said set. to be made under the nuthority of the said act Sm: 2. And he it further exacted. That the selection to be made from lands strendy surveyed in town recognized one of in each of the States including Minnesota and Oregon, under the authority of the act afere-said, and of the act to aid the State of Louisi-

and in draining the swamp lands therein, approved March second, one thousand eight they recovered the entire as hundred and forty nine, shall be made within and in almost as little time a line of the large and in almost as little time a two years from the adjournment of the legisla-ture of each State at its next session after the date of this act; and, as to all lands, hereafter seven years respectively. to be surveyed, within two years from such adjournment, at the next session, after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of the State, the surveys have been completed and confirmed. APPROVED, March 24, 1860.

CHAP VII. An Act to repeal the third Scation of an Act entitled An Act to increme and regular the transcot objects in all the late the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Noethern District of the Siste of New York "approved July seconds, eighteen hund-

"An Act to regulate the Univides of Passengers the fired with the precision of in Stramships and other Vessels appropriate man, never missing. The comment third, eighteen hundred and fifty fire, went to fire in plateous, seements.

Morch third, eighteen hundred and fifty five, for the better Protection of Female Passengers and other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Thuse of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress questibled. That every master or other officer, scannan or other person employed on board of any ship or vessel of the United States, who shall, during the voyage of such ship or vessel, under proteins of instringe, or by threats, or by the exarcise of his authority, or by an bought at the same sale, for or by the exercise of his authority, or by an-licitation, or the making of gifts or presents, seduce and have illicit connection with any female passenger, shall be guilty of a misde meanor, and upon conviction, shall be punlished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or by a five not exceeding one thousand dollars: Provided, That the subsequent intermarriage of the parties seducing and seduced may be planted in her of a post only as far as O the and seduced may be pleaded in bar of a con-

the officers, seamen, or other pursues employ-ed on board of any ship or vessel bringing emi-grant passengers to the United States, or any of them, shall visit or frequent any part of such ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passenanch ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passen anch ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passen from the master or commander of such ship or vessel, first made or given for such purpose; and every first made or given for s first made or given for such purpose; and every officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, who shall vio the provisions of this section shall be demed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on sonviction thereof, shall forfeit to the said deport vessel this wages for the voyage of the said ship or vessel during which the said offence has been committed. Any master or commander who shall direct or permit any officer or seaman or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, to visit or frequent any part of said ship or vessel, to visit or frequent any part of said ship or vessel, said or frequent any part of said ship or vessel sasigned to emigrant passenger, except for the purpose of doing or performing phobia.

Be it enasted by the Senate and I tatives of the United States of An assembled, That there be, and tablished in the Territory of lowing mail routes:
A mail route from Denver City, via Arrapahoe, Golde Gate, and Mountain City, a d

A mail route from Denver ridge, via Baden and Tarrya one hundred miles. A mail route from Denver Nebraska Territory, a

A mail route from Denver Platte River, to Julesburg, a hundred and forty miles. A mail route from Denver (City, a distance of slaty-Belmont. APPROVED, March 27, 1860.

Misrellan

A SHART WEAVER .- The weaver in Ireland, has inish in the loom. It woven Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress in this shirt. In short, it is assembled. That the provisions of the act of ished as if made by an exp

just as he was entering the office, where he was found to letter to a lady in London. they recovered the entire ar

- INTERBUTING DISCOVERY .-been produced by photograph heretofore impossible to fix stated that M. Toussaint, of see led in fixing these colors that consequently we are graphs of objects in all the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Regres. John Butterworth, a youth resembled. That the third section of the acceptance is the third section of the acceptance of the first section of the received and freezing by KORDNESS REWARDED -A

CHAP. VIII. As Act to amend an Act entitled from her window pumbers of man, never missing. The co men to fire in platoons repa windows, but in vain. The

> VALUABLE Houses .- The The still more famous Wes the French, for \$15,000. PALMERSTON'S BENEFICENCE

ston annually sends out and the same number of y All their legitimate wants not only as far as Queb their journey. They are largest families on the TURKISK POVERTE. - A 164

copie says that, ow ing to